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Jan 7

State of North Carolina,
ONSLOW COUNTY—SUPERIOR COURT.
Special Proceeding to make Real Estate Assets.
George W. Mills, Administrator of George W. Jenkins, Plaintiff,
vs.
Omy Mills, Ellen Jenkins, Joseph H. Horn and Permetta Horn, his wife, Murphy Jenkins, Stanford Jenkins, Jasper Jenkins, Obed Jenkins, heirs at law of George W. Jenkins, Defendants.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jasper Jenkins and Obed Jenkins, two of the defendants in the above entitled Special Proceeding cannot, after due diligence, be found within the State, and that they have either departed from the State or keep themselves concealed therein with intent to avoid the service of criminal process. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, in the weekly edition, for six weeks successively, notifying the aforesaid Jasper Jenkins and Obed Jenkins, and they are hereby notified that a summons was issued against them on the 26th day of September, 1870, in the above entitled Special Proceeding at the instance of the above named Plaintiff, and that the aforesaid plaintiff on the same day filed his complaint or petition in the office of the Clerk of said Court praying a sale of all the real estate of which his aforesaid intestate died, seized or entitled, to subject to the power of the plaintiff, for the purpose of paying the debts of his intestate. And, further notifying the said Jasper and Obed, and they are hereby notified to appear at the office of the Clerk of said Court in Jacksonville within twenty days after the expiration of the aforesaid time of this publication and to answer to the complaint or petition of a Guardian ad litem (they being infants under twenty-one years of age), otherwise the plaintiff will apply for the appointment of a Guardian for them for the purpose of the action. And if they fail within the aforesaid twenty days to plead, answer or demur to the petition of the Plaintiff in this petition.
Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, at office in Jacksonville, 12th day of December, 1870.
A. C. HUGGINS, C. J. 47-6W

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A FARMER and Gardener is wanted for a farm of 50 acres on the Sound within 5 miles of Wilmington. To an enterprising and industrious man, well recommended, liberal terms would be given. A man with an industrious wife and family, and who has a little capital, preferred. The soil of the farm cannot be ascertained for raising all kinds of vegetables. Apply to
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MARRIAGE GUIDE.
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A private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the prevention and cure of all diseases, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, Philadelphia.
oct 21 37-6mch

STATE NEWS.
Raleigh is to have a Chess Club.
Shad has made their appearance in Newbern at \$2 per pair.
The majority for Dr. J. A. Drake, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Nash county, who was elected on the 27th ult. over his Republican opponent, is 332.
Rev. G. W. Sanderlin, for some years past in charge of the Baptist Church at Goldsboro, on Sunday last preached his farewell sermon to his congregation. It is said that Mr. S. contemplates a trip to the Holy Land before assuming charge of any other congregation.
Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the Tournament at Salisbury last Thursday passed off most pleasantly and agreeably to all the participants.
The successful Knight, Mr. E. P. Brown, (Knight of the Ocean Wave), crowned

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 26. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1871. NO. 49

Miss Annie Craig, of Salisbury, Queen of Love and Beauty. The gayeties were concluded by a brilliant Coronation Ball. The masquerade ball in Newbern, on Monday night, was a splendid affair.

Goldsboro has a post office and the post office has lock boxes.

A writer in the *Robesonian* thinks that Fayetteville, in proportion to population, is more prosperous than any town in the State.

Thermometer only 2 degrees above zero at Kingston, N. C., during the late cold spell.

The *Sentinel* learns that Maj. W. A. Smith has determined to contest the election of Capt. James A. Graham, Senator elect from Guilford and Alamance.

A. A. Harbin, Esq., of Davie county, succeeds Mr. J. M. Blair, in the management of the Exchange Hotel in Raleigh.

A grand tournament and coronation ball is to take place at Sparta, on the 19th instant.

A Magistrate in Pitt county, one day last month, joined five happy couples in the "holy bonds of wedlock."

James F. Simmons, Esq., formerly a citizen of Halifax county, has been appointed to a Judgeship in Mississippi.

The tax payers of Edgecombe are crying out against the special tax of \$10,000 which their local Radical Board of Commissioners wish to put upon them.

The boiler of one of the engines of the gravel train, running on the North Carolina, exploded near the Poor House, Guilford county, on Wednesday last. Mr. John Lowry, the engineer, was seriously but not fatally injured.

Interesting exercises were held at the Peabody school, Newbern, N. C., on Monday last. Mr. John S. Williams, of Cincinnati, who was born and reared in the neighborhood, and who left in 1800, was called on and made an instructive address to the grand children and great-grand children of the companions of his boyhood.

The Warren Springs property, in Madison county, has been purchased by the "Western North Carolina Co-operative Manufacturing and Agricultural Association," who propose, immediately, to plant a colony of live people on it—to reconstruct the large hotel and erect manufacturing of various kinds, rendering available the splendid water-power and utilizing the immense forest's adjacent thereto.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE MUSICAL CONVENTION.—The North Carolina State Musical Association will hold its Second Annual Convention at Raleigh, commencing on Monday, 16th inst. and closing Friday night following with a public concert.

The object of the Association is the improvement of choir singing, and the awakening of a deeper interest in musical culture. To accomplish this object the Association is required by its Constitution to hold at least one Convention each year, and to employ the services of one or more first class professional music teachers, to conduct the exercises, who will give instructions in the cultivation of the voice, solo and chorus singing, harmony and thorough bass, and the art of teaching vocal music.

The singing exercises to be selections from oratorios, anthems, hymn tunes, glees, &c. Three sessions to be held daily.

Persons desiring to teach singing have an opportunity, at a training school, of course of instruction that they will find of great service to them in their future work, and it is believed all choir leaders and chorists may attend the coming Convention with pleasure and profit.

The directors of the Association have secured the services of Prof. Chester G. Allen, of New York City, who has an enviable reputation as a thorough instructor and first-class conductor of Musical Conventions.

Books will be furnished for the occasion free to members. Railroads will pass those attending the Convention for fare one way.

All kinds of PLANK LUMBER always on hand. Also, LATIS, BRICK, &c., &c.
dec 16 45-6m

The Norfolk Virginia says that immense quantities of the duck species of game arrive in that city by every vessel from the sounds of North Carolina, all or nearly all of which is bought up by shippers for the Northern markets. Many geese and swan also find their way to the same destination.

ARREST OF GEO. W. SWEPSON.—On Tuesday night of this week, George W. Swebson was arrested in this city, by Chief Justice Pearson upon an affidavit made by Gov. T. R. Caldwell. The warrant was executed by Mr. Seales, one of the city police.

The writ has several counts, charging Swebson with embezzlement of public funds, conspiracy to defraud the State and the Western North Carolina Railroad, &c., &c. It was returned before Chief Justice Pearson on Wednesday morning, who postponed the examination of the case until 3 o'clock, p. m. At that hour it was resumed, Messrs. Bragg, Moore, Ransom, Merrimon, Fowler, Ed. Graham Haywood and R. C. Badger appearing for the prisoner, and Attorney General Shipp, aided by Judge Battle and Mr. Batchelor for the State.

The writ was read and then the case was again postponed to yesterday morning, when it was again taken up, and after argument of some length on both sides, Chief Justice decided to hold the prisoner at the State Prison until the next week, at Asheville, in the sum of \$200,000, and in the meantime to be in the custody of the Marshal of the Court until the bail be given.

We omitted to mention this arrest before, but in order to avoid any misunderstanding, we would let it be remembered, the bail is \$11,000 less than the amount paid by Swebson to bribe the Legislature into the passage of acts that have ruined the State. In this aspect of the case it will not appear so harsh. Big men who operate on a big scale must expect to give bail commensurate to their operations, when bail becomes necessary.—*Sentinel*.

THE DEATH OF PRIM.
History of His Assassination—Seven Bullets Extracted from His Person—Special History of the Deed of Blood—Secret Political Associations Responsible, &c., &c.

Telegram to the New York Herald.
MADRID, Dec. 30, 1870.
Gen. Prim died last night from the combined consequences of the wounds which were inflicted on him by a band of armed assassins in this city on the evening of Tuesday, the 27th of December, 1870, and the surgical operations which were rendered necessary for the amputation of the lacerated portions of his hands in consequence.

The General remained calm and tranquil for some hours after the surgeons had completed their work, but he commenced to fall and sink soon subsequently, owing to the double shock which his system had sustained, and expired on the following night, Thursday, the 29th of December.

The accomplishment of this terrible deed, in mode and manner, is contained in the following:

On the evening (or night) of Tuesday, the 27th of December, as Gen. Prim was leaving the Cortes (or Parliament house) and Ministry of War, on his way home, eight several shots were fired at him by a band of men who were stationed at one of the street corners, with the evident purpose of assassinating the General.

General Prim was driving in his carriage, but the shots took effect and wounded him—some of them, at least, severely—in the left arm and right hand, and in the chest. Seven of the bullets imbedded in his shoulder were extracted, and his condition made comfortable for a moment. He, however, suffered the loss of two fingers at the hands of the surgeon, and in conversation declared his determination to surrender to the King's army, and plead a desire to retire to private life after the arrival of the King.

The news of the sad event spread rapidly. Among the well disposed classes of the population it produced intense alarm. Immense crowds of people gathered in the streets immediately. A strong force of military, officers of the line in garrison, was called out for the maintenance of order, as well as for the repression of any fresh symptoms of revolutionary consequences. In many instances there were heard expressions of satisfaction on the part of the revolutionary element of the city, and the people believed it—of the deed. The sentiment found a pretty free utterance, indeed, among the people.

I made specific and immediate inquiries at the residence of the General as to the actual and probable results of the frightful act.

I found that General Prim was still alive. He had been wounded—"only wounded," they said—in the shoulder and one of his hands, "by a charge of small shot which was evidently fired from a smooth bore gun or old fashioned Spanish fowling piece."

The members of the Ministry of War are, it is said, in actual possession of proof which identifies the assassins, but they have not yet succeeded in making an arrest.

The conspiracy is certainly of a most extensive and formidable character, and the plots of the conspirators have been well laid for effecting the work. I observed some expression of indignation as the evening advanced against the attempted crime, but I also observed that, generally among the masses of the working people, there remained a feeling of sullen indifference.

I learned also that within a very short time after the fact of the attempt to murder Prim had been reported to the police and at the military headquarters at Madrid a descent was made by the police on several places in the city which are known to afford shelter to the conspirators, and that the plots of the conspirators have been well laid for effecting the work.

Five arrests were made of parties said to be implicated in the conspiracy and the very act. A singular and alarming fact presented itself, however, in truth that although it was twilight at the time of the occurrence, no arrest was made, and the attempt was directed against Prim at the corner of a plaza, where a large number of citizens and soldiers were gathered.

Great activity prevailed at the War Office. Special couriers were dispatched to Barcelona and other parts of Spain, conveying stringent orders to the military commanders with reference to their duty in the existing condition of affairs. A disarmament of the Republican battalions of the National Guard was commenced.

On the other hand rumors were circulated to the effect that a union had been effected between the Carlist and Republican parties against the "common enemy," the "foreign" King. The ministry contemplated changing the programme of the route of entry of the King to Madrid, in view of this attempt on the life of Prim, and ordered the King to be held in no further assassination attempts be entertained by them.

The fact of the attempt on the life of Prim was communicated at once to the other members of the Cabinet. Admiral Topete assumed, temporarily, the functions of General Prim as Minister of Foreign Affairs and War, as well as the Presidency of the Council. Senor Ayala was appointed Minister of the Colonies.

Several battalions of the National Guard, recruited in the republican quarters at Madrid, proclaimed that they would refuse to attend any review to be held in honor of the new King. Serious disturbances were apprehended in Madrid.

Major General Sikes, United States Minister, with the other members of the foreign diplomatic body residing at Madrid, waited on General Prim next morning, and congratulated him on his presidential escape from death.

The Spanish Cortes adopted a resolution expressive of "horror at the attempt to assassinate General Prim," and passed a vote of confidence in the existing government of Spain as administered by the Ministry.

The republican militia battalions of Madrid have nearly all surrendered their arms in obedience to the order of the Governor General of Madrid.

A Dreadful Catastrophe.—A Father Sees His Children Burned in His House.—Three Killed & a Mite.

The residence of Emanuel Helpman, situated on section 14 of the township of Trowbridge was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 24th, with three of his children—one boy and two girls. Mr. and Mrs. Helpman barely escaped with their other two children.

Mr. Helpman had worked hard all day, and retired quite early. His family soon followed, leaving the stove hot and well filled. The fire must have caught in the roof from the pipe, as there was no chimney, and Mr. H. was awakened about midnight by the roof falling in. The fire had then blocked up the passage through the door, and he immediately aroused his wife, broke open a window and pulled her and two of the children out, none of them having anything on but their night clothes, and even these being nearly burned off. His other boy came to the window, and Mr. H. had nearly succeeded in pulling him out by the shirt when the garment which was badly burned, parted, and the boy fell back into the flames.

The cries of the little sufferers were heard for some time afterward, but they could not be saved.

Mr. Helpman then covered his wife and rescued children up in the hay in the barn, and rode a horse one mile to his nearest neighbor for assistance. When he arrived he was nearly frantic, that being the coldest night of the season, and he wholly naked. He sank into a state of unconsciousness as soon as he told the story. The neighbors immediately rallied, and furnished all the assistance within their power.

Mr. H. is in a critical condition, being roasted and frozen in places. No calamity has ever before cast such a universal gloom over the community as this. Several hundred dollars have already been raised for the family.—*Detroit Advertiser*.

The Tragedy in Texas.—Killing of a Judge and Lawyer and Shooting of a Senator.

The following account of a terrible tragedy in Texas has been briefly mentioned in the telegraph. The San Antonio Herald has private advices from Fort Bliss that on the forenoon of December 7th, B. F. Williams, a well-known lawyer of El Paso, while under the influence of liquor, commenced abusing Judge Clarke and Senator Fountain in Nim Downella's saloon. Senator Fountain, supposing to step in, was immediately fired upon by Williams, and shot in two places. He will probably die. Judge Clarke ordered the State police, under Capt. French, to arrest Williams, who had gone to his house and barricaded it. On demand to surrender, he refused. The doors were burst open, and firing commenced, Williams selecting Clarke, whom he killed while so near him as to burn his clothes with the powder. French then shot Williams in the right side, and again in the right eye. Clarke died almost instantly. Senator Fountain, who was sitting by Williams, was hit in the arm, and fell. Williams, the assassin, was well known here as a man of considerable legal ability, but addicted to excessive use of ardent spirits. Judge Clarke was from New York, a former political friend of Governor Hoffman, and up to his advent in Texas a thorough-going Democrat. Some what of a better fitted for literary pursuits than law studies, Senator Fountain, the other victim, is too well known here to require other than a passing notice. Captain French, of the State police, is the same person who during the war shot the well known mail contractor, Captain Skillman.

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The War in France and Kid Gloves.

As an example of great branches of industry which for the time being may be regarded as wholly destroyed in France, the manufacture of kid gloves may be particularly referred to. This industry, although having its centre principally in Paris, is really distributed over the whole of Northern France, and affords occupation to a large number of people in widely distant localities. Thus, the skins, a large number of which are imported from Italy, Switzerland, Germany, &c., are tanned at Besancon, Beauvais, Lunelville, and a multitude of other places, and then sent to Paris, where the gloves, after being put to pattern, are distributed throughout the provinces to be sewed by women, who work at their homes.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the industry has been completely paralyzed, and that the export demand continues unabated, and the price in foreign countries becomes greatly augmented.

Message of the Governor of New York.—State Debt—Federal Interference in State Affairs.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.
The Governor's message contains a statement in expenditures, and says the entire State debt is \$39,409,144, a reduction of \$6,445,304 during the year. He recommends that all the militia be armed with breech loaders, and renewed his former recommendations as to canals, including an appropriation for a test of the various project methods for the use of the State.

His supporters, guardedly, some plan for elevated railroads in New York, and asks for a continuation of the powers of the commission to prevent the spread of the cattle disease. He disapproves of the administration of the federal finances, and gives some advice to Secretary Boutwell, and also accuses the federal government that it has assumed to interfere directly by its officers and armed men with the elections in this State. He arraigns the President on this account, and protests formally against these outrages.

Protest of a Republican Governor against the Movement of United States Troops at Elections.—Message of Governor Geary.—Comments of the Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 6.
The following is an extract from the message of Gov. Geary:

"The employment of United States troops at elections, without the consent of the local and State governments, has recently received considerable attention and reprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the sovereign rights of the States, which was not contemplated by the founders of the General Government, and, if persisted in, must lead to results dangerous to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character, and so injurious in its tendencies, as to merit prompt consideration and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly but by Congress.

One of the complaints of the colonists against the British King was the oppression growing out of the assumption of this power. They said he 'had kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures' and what is especially pertinent to the case in point, 'he has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.' The alleged authority for the use of troops at our State election is derived from the 10th section of an act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, entitled 'an act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,' which authorizes United States Marshals to call to their assistance such portions of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they

are charged, and to ensure a faithful observance of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. But it must be a forced construction of this law that will justify the presence of armed national forces at our places of election when no necessity exists therefor, and when their presence is calculated to provoke collision.

With a good President, the exercise of the power referred to might have no injurious results; but in the hands of a bad man, governed by personal ambition, it might prove exceedingly calamitous. Unhappily a good President might be induced to employ it wrongly; a bad one would be almost certain to use it for his own advancement. Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe and antagonistic to the principles that should govern our republican institutions.

At the last October election, United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State, and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens, and as far as can be ascertained, without any existing necessity. From a conscientious conviction of its importance, I have called your attention to the subject. A neglect to have done so might have been construed as an endorsement of a measure that meets my unqualified disapproval. The civil authorities of Pennsylvania have always been and are still competent to protect its citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise, and the proper and only time for United States military forces to intervene is in the case of a riot or insurrection, or when the power of the Commonwealth and their aid is lawfully required."

New York, Jan. 5.—The Tribune comments thus on Gov. Geary's message:

"The remarkable passage in the message of Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the employment of troops at elections is mainly remarkable for its resemblance to the kindred utterances of Governor Hoffman. That the presence of troops is desirable, nobody claims. That it was desirable in Philadelphia was perhaps a subject for consultation between the Governor and the President, but hardly for discussion in his message."

Decrease of Chinese Immigration.

The last steamer from China brought only sixty-nine Chinese. For some time past the departures of these people from San Francisco have been very small. The number of Chinese in this city is estimated to be less by 2,000 than it was a year ago, and the number in the whole State is probably not over 37,000; whereas a year or two ago it was from 40,000 to 50,000. There has been an excess of arrivals over departures for 1870, thus far, of about 7,000. The number of Chinese concentrated in San Francisco, while the immigration to other States and Territories has reduced the total number in California considerably. It is probable that there will be no material increase in our Chinese population hereafter. The great attraction of the surface mines is almost completely gone, the digging remaining, which Chinese can do better than any other race. The completion of the Pacific railroad returned about 5,000 to a depressed labor market, and caused many to return to China, or emigrate to other portions of the coast. A considerable reduction in wages led to the employment of whites in many instances where Chinese had been employed before. Women and children found situations in many factories to the exclusion of Chinese. In addition to all these causes, the growing antipathy to the race, and the hard treatment to which they have been subjected, have tended to discourage their coming, and caused the Chinese companies to issue an address advising their countrymen at home to stay there. Congress and the federal authorities, furthermore, have shown a disposition to enforce strictly the laws against the employment of Chinese in the public works, and to prevent any undue accumulation at one point.—*San Francisco Bulletin*, Dec. 23.

Exports to Europe.

The New York papers are calling attention to the exports of breadstuffs from that port during the few weeks past—exports which far exceed the demands of the German army, and also to provide for the provisioning of Paris when military events there reach their culminating point. The World says:

"For weeks we have been exporting flour at an average rate of fifty thousand barrels, and wheat at the rate of half million bushels per week. The export of provisions has also been enormous—more than eight thousand barrels of butter, and nearly five million pounds of bacon, lard, cheese, &c., having left that port during last week—the total value of the exports for the week being over five million dollars of gold, or more than double the value of the corresponding week in 1869."

The World, however, warns the community against deceitful appearances; that the apparently flourishing condition of the export trade should not blind us to the real weakness which exists in business and trade circles. If there is a large demand for surplus grain, it should be remembered on the other hand, that cotton is at present at the lowest point it has touched since 1862. The whole condition of trade is unsettled and unnatural, and the very signs of a military revolution are really the very signs of a depression."

The people of Elmir, when they go to buy kerosene, ask the dealer if he has the non-explosive kind, and if he says he has they tell him to put up for them a gallon of the other kind. Elmir has traveled.

What makes me feel pity, writes a war correspondent, are the youths of fifteen or sixteen years whom I find killed on the battle field. They, at least, had the fiery unthinking courage of youth, and put to shame in their patriotic fervor their elders, who prudently retired, took to flight, or gave their country evidence of having done their duty by letting themselves be captured.

Gen. Grant declines to appoint Senator Williams, of Oregon, Attorney General in place of Akerman, and some people believe it is because Williams is from a Democratic State. But it is not. Gen. Grant thinks that a man who has traveled all the way from Oregon to Washington, with nobody to show him the way, is a little too smart to be a member of his Cabinet.—*Louisville Courier*.

As Anna Dickinson surveyed her audience and ran her fingers through her hair, I carelessly asked small Tommy if he knew who that was. "Yes, mammy," was the prompt reply. "John T. Hoffman."—*N. Y. Letter*.

Five new cotton mills are to be erected in Fall River, Mass.

A mammoth London circus is now on its way to this country.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.
FROM WASHINGTON—CONGRESSIONAL.
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From Washington.—Proceedings of Congress, &c.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.
The House is engaged in a general debate.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Vienna.—Statue of Lincoln was exhibited this morning to the Secretary of the Interior and a select company. The fair young artist has achieved a wonderful success.

From New York.
NEW YORK, Jan. 7.
A negro woman was stabbed eighteen times by a negro man here to-day.

From Salt Lake.
SALT LAKE, Jan. 7.
The discovery of new rich gold and silver mines continue. Immense coal mines have also been discovered near Nephi, Utah.

CABLE DISPATCHES.
LONDON, Dec. 5.
Julius Favre is coming here after all.

BY THE HAVANA CABLE.
HATTI, Jan. 7.
The whole country is quiet. The floods have caused great damage. Coffee comes in slowly, owing to the low prices. Transportation for salt from Turco Island is needed. The heavy rains check sugar grinding.

Express Robbery.
ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 7.
The express car while crossing the Hudson river at this place was robbed and the messenger shot. The robbers escaped. The messenger will die.

From Washington.—Proceedings of Congress, &c.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.
MISCELLANEOUS.

Representatives Butler and Orin and the President had a consultation on the San Domingo question to-day.

The Judiciary Committee has heard the claimants for Senatorial honors, from Georgia. The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the redemption of one and a half million of 3 per cent. certificates.

Mr. Fieseler forbids Revenue officers to leave their districts without leave.

The steamer Ironides hence for Acquia Creek, with passengers and mails, this a. m., was disabled by ice. The passengers and mails were brought back at 11 o'clock by the steamer Wawaset.

From Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 7.
Cassius M. Clay, in a speech at Richmond, Ky., opposes Grant because he is not in sympathy with the Republican party, nor uses his influence with the government to favor the Cubans. Mr. Clay thinks the issues of the war are divided, and neither party should rely upon them.

Arrest of Cadets.
FOURKEEPIE, Jan. 7.
Three cadets who allege that they were dragged from the quarters at West Point by the first class and conveyed to the mountains and threatened with tar and feathers should they return, have been arrested and taken back to school.

From New York.
NEW YORK, Jan. 7.
Dispatches from the coal regions indicate a general strike.

The Illinois Central Railroad has declared a dividend of five per cent. gold.

The City of Brussels took out \$400,000 in specie.

The following is the bank statement:
Loans, increase, \$2,160,000
Specie, increase, 5,539,000
Circulation, decrease, 380,000
Deposits, increase, 1,384,000
Legal tenders, increase, 3,786,000

WAR IN EUROPE!
VERAILLES, Jan. 7.
The German batteries on the south of Paris have bombarded the forts of Issy, Vincennes and Mont Bouge, also the French entrenchments at Ville Juif and Point du Jour; also the gunboats in the Seine. The bombardment of the north-east is also continued with great energy, partly from the newly erected batteries. The result thus far is most favorable to the Germans, notwithstanding the fog.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]
BRUSSELS, Jan. 6.
The batteries of Orléans and Villers-la-Potée are throwing shot weighing 21 pounds and shell weighing 65 pounds.

Issy-Vincennes and Mont Bouge were bombarded yesterday. To-day the forts reply with considerable effect with 6 and 7 inch guns. German engineers expect to silence the guns by the night of the 7th.

Chanzys is advancing in two columns, the main body of one of which is at La Loupe and the other at Vendome.

The Duke of Mecklenburg has occupied the lines between Blois and Vendome and La Loupe and Vernail.

Convention.

We endeavored in our issue of the 6th instant to show the necessity of a Convention to lop off useless offices which are burdensome and oppressive to the people. We now propose to examine the system of government itself. The Convention of 1868, which framed our present Constitution, convened under peculiar circumstances. We were then under military rule—were "out of the Union"; and our people were anxious to restore their relations with the United States. The Convention was called by a military order issued by a General of the United States. The occasion was such that few representatives of the sober, industrious men of the State were in that Convention. The result was that a system of government was devised ill-adapted to the requirements of our people. We are a poor people, and therefore need the most inexpensive style of government. We are blunt, honest folks, and therefore prefer a simple form of government which all can be familiar with. We wish all of our public business transacted in such a manner that every one interested may understand "the why and the wherefore." Instead of the constitution establishing a simple and economical form of government it gave us a complex one—hard for the best of us to understand, and in some degree entirely impracticable; and far from being economical like the system it succeeded, it is a magnificent and splendid concern. A rich people can afford magnificence in their arrangements, but our wants and condition require us to curtail every useless expenditure. The system inaugurated by the Constitution is the New York system and may answer a good purpose in that densely populated State, but is entirely incompatible with the needs of our people.

In the first place it destroyed the old "County Courts," which were, in truth, the people's Courts, where justice was expeditiously, cheaply and well administered, and where the forms and method of proceeding were so simple that every intelligent citizen could readily understand the management of county affairs, and could easily become acquainted with the principles on which are based the laws of his country. Indeed, these Courts were schools in which the young men of the State from time immemorial had been trained to venerate the law, to love liberty, and to prepare themselves for the administration of public affairs. They combined the advantage of an inexpensive judiciary with quarter sessions, which brought the people together at stated times, and were a great convenience to the citizen in the transaction of his private as well as public business. In their place the new Constitution established Boards of Commissioners to attend to county matters, and a novel but expensive contrivance with power to hear cases every day in the year.

The latter sits, as it were, in private session; apprentices children, grants letters of administration, makes guardians and unmakers them at its discretion, at all hours, and not infrequently, perhaps, transacts these important matters without that consideration which they would command if they were to be arranged in term time before the public. The Court being perpetually open, and the summons having no stated periods for their return, parties to suits are obliged to pay unremitting attention to their cases, and if one should have much business in Court unnecessary time must be consumed in attendance on divers days, rendering the system extremely expensive and obnoxious to the people.

But so oppressive is this last feature of this iniquity that even the Republican party, which transplanted it from the North, have continually kept it partially suspended and inoperative, by which they have failed to carry out the provisions of their ill-devised Constitution. The result, as might have been foreseen, is "confusion worse confounded," the cleverest lawyer being frequently ignorant of the proper mode of procedure.

And yet the worse part of this system is, that to render it perfectly harmonious, there should be a Superior Court Judge for each county in the State—a necessity that would entail still greater burdens upon our impoverished people.

It is, therefore, universally conceded by the thinking men of all parties that this new-fangled judicial system is so utterly at variance with the requirements and the condition of our people that it should be at once entirely abolished.

As a parcel of the same system, we have the new "Code of Civil Procedure," all the way from New York—where the most eminent lawyers and patriots agree in condemning it, as highly burdensome and oppressive. However, the most oppressive and useless of the innovations fastened on us by the new Constitution, is the division of the counties into insignificant corporations known as Townships, governed by Trustees with powers to tax at pleasure. What good they were intended to accomplish, we cannot tell; but what harm they effect, we know to our cost.

An unnecessary expense to the people, they demand throughout the length and breadth of the State, with one voice, that they shall be abolished. On this subject there is no diversity of sentiment among the tax payers. Men everywhere condemn them; only the paltry office holders excuse them. Who can find one good reason for their continuance?

These are some of the provisions of our Constitution which are not adapted to the wants and condition of our people; they are part and parcel of the magnificent government of New York State—but we are in a different position from that populous and wealthy community.

Before the war, when we were somewhat rich, the taxable property in the State be-

lieved then about six times more than it is now, we had a government that cost about \$350,000 a year—and a good part of this was devoted to the education of the poor. Now our taxes for public purposes (not including educational) is in round numbers as follows:

State taxes	\$1,500,000
County taxes	200,000
Township taxes	750,000
Total taxes	\$2,250,000

and the interest on the State debt still unpaid. This, then, is the cost of our splendid government! Can we afford to pay this sum annually? Can we continue to do so and ever hope to better our pecuniary condition? Shall we at once return to our inexpensive system as it existed prior to the war? We can only do so by means of a Convention. Shall we have one?

The Truth of History.
We find the following letter in that sterling and useful paper, the *Banner of the South and Planter's Journal*, which is so correct an account of a most interesting and important crisis in the great battle of Spotsylvania Court House, that we cheerfully give it publicity, especially as just credit is given to troops little used to the credit of justice done them in the newspaper reports of battles since the close of the war. As an eye witness of this particular incident of the battle, the writer can testify to the correctness of the statements of the letter.

The left regiment of Lane's Brigade, which had been thrown forward to connect with Stewart's right, was the 18th North Carolina, commanded by the lamented Colonel JOHN D. BARRY, of this city. When the Federal forces broke through General Johnston's line, they swept down our lines to the right. Owing to a dense forest and the early morning fog, their movements were concealed, and the left companies of Colonel Barry's Regiment were involved in the fate of the larger part of Stuart's command. Among those captured in this action, were Captain T. C. Lewis, and Mr. A. D. Cook, of this city, and Captain Frank Woolen, of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. The rest of the regiment did fall back to the rifle pits at right angle to the line of fortifications, and with the other troops of Lane's Brigade, swept the Federal troops from the salient, and drove them across and several hundred yards in front of the works. The writer rode forward to deliver the order withdrawing them from their advanced position.

In this salient, covering an acre or two, the dead and wounded were more numerous, so far as our observation extends, than at any other place during the entire war, not even excepting the "Mine" at Petersburg.

This was the turning point of the battle. If Lane's left had been turned, nothing would have prevented General Grant from occupying Spotsylvania Court House, with the command of all the roads leading to Richmond.

It was while this attack was at its height, and the crisis imminent, that we saw General Lee take charge of one of the guns of Williams' North Carolina Battery, and serve it with telling effect upon the right wing of the Federal attacking column, the flank of which was exposed to his unerring aim.

We do not believe that the statement in regard to the operations of General Gordon's command are erroneous. It is our recollection that the Federal troops divided after breaking our lines, and General Gordon's forces met and drove back the column which moved to our left. So that both the writer of the letter and the author of the "Swinton article" are correct in their accounts. We distinctly recollect having been sent by General Lee, in company with a staff officer of General Early's, to ascertain if his lines were intact immediately after the Federal repulse, and that General Gordon's troops occupied the works upon Lane's left, showing that he had driven the enemy out, and occupied the line vacated by Johnson's forces. Our companion did not return to bear the welcome news to the beloved Commander in Chief that the line of battle was fully restored, but was brought out upon a litter to fill a soldier's grave.

The achievements and glory of the "Bloody Salient" were sufficiently great to divide among all the troops which bore an honorable part in that terrible encounter. Justice can be done to Gordon and Lane, and still not detract from the deeds of McGowan's South Carolinians, and the Alabamians under Perrin, of South Carolina, who fell in the charge at the head of his devoted men. It was beyond question the most terrific engagement of infantry during the war. We measured a red oak tree, just in rear of McGowan's line, twenty-four inches in diameter, and we have the measure still marked on the scabbard of our sword, cut down by the MINNIE-BALLS FIRED BY THE FEDERAL SOLDIERS. Its fall killed and injured several members of the 1st South Carolina Rifles:

Gen. A. R. Wright, Augusta, Ga.

DEAR GEN.—I received, some days since, the 1st and 2d numbers of the *Banner of the South and Planter's Journal*, for which please accept my thanks, for I am much indebted for this kindly remembrance on your part. I believe it will be a success, and it has been my wish, as I doubt it has of every Southern man who has not been so discouraged as to feel like "giving up." I like the Swinton article very much; it is a correct view—that about the 20,000,000 the Yankees carried the day—and though the Yankees carried their point, they have made but little reputation as soldiers or fighting men, save among themselves. No sensible man who can get at the truth as regards numbers, can have any other than the poorest opinion of them as soldiers. Claiming the war to have been "American against American" gives them some little reputation, but even not, when the truth as to numbers, equipments, and all the other material of war is understood.

There is some little inaccuracy in the "Swinton article" in the 2d number, about Gordon meeting and driving back Hancock after he had overrun Lee Johnson, at Spotsylvania, on the 12th of May. The article states that on the 12th of May, at Spotsylvania Court House, Hancock's corps having run over Johnson's division,

located in a sharp salient, with deep hollows very close in front, and being a little within the angle, was met and driven back by Gordon. Not wishing to detract from Gordon, but that the simple truth is, that Johnson's line at the salient, turned down the right face (our right) of the salient and swept up everything till they struck Lane's brigade, of Wilcox's division, on Stewart's right (Brig. Gen. Geo. Stewart commanding Johnson's right brigade); here, at this point, the enemy drove out of our lines (at this point), Lane following them some hundred or two yards, and was recalled by order of Gen. Wilcox. Lane did this without any assistance. Thomas and Scales were sent as soon as firing was heard, and supposed to be to the left of Lane or on his front, and just as these brigades reached Lane the enemy was driven out, leaving the ground pretty thickly strewn with his killed and wounded. These killed and wounded I saw some half an hour after the work had been done. General Gordon and Gen. Wilcox were with Gen. Lee, and the firing was yet going on between Lane and the Yankees.

The article further states: "He (Swinton) states that their victorious progress was checked by a second line of earth works, and explains how and why in a way that would be entirely satisfactory but for the fact that there was no such line." There was no such line on the morning of the 12th, and yet at Lane's position the Yankees might have thought so, for Lane, to connect with Stewart's right, had straightened his centre and left. This left the line of earth works next to him in rear of his centre and left. The Yankees coming along on the inside of our lines had gotten close in on Lane's left, in the fog, before they were seen, and when seen Lane's left regiment, and the two on its right, fell back quickly to the line in rear, left the evening before, and the Yankees were caught in this fork and were punished severely by a close and direct fire in front and a raking fire from Lane's right, which was in the main line. I don't say that Gordon did not fight there. I don't know anything certain as to what he did or where he held it; but the fact is, Lane drove the Yankees that came in on his left out of the lines, and without any assistance.

On the left face of the salient, McGowan's brigade was put in about 8 or 9 a. m., and the Yankees, so I have been told by members of this brigade, held here for several days, and the fact is, that the salient, being protected by several traverses made by our men to protect them from Yankee batteries that raked this face, McGowan's brigade remained here till daylight of the 13th; the firing continued till 4 a. m., on that day. The letters, I believe, and some of the histories, give Gordon all the credit for expelling the Yankees from our lines on the 12th. I have never written for the papers and regret that I did not or get others to do it during the war, for it would have been easier to have gotten at the truth than years after.

While the fight was raging on the afternoon of the 12th, the writer suggested to Gen. Lee that we make a new line in rear of the line held, and when the fight was going on, this line to throw out the salient and to connect the faces some four or five hundred yards to the left and right of salient, and the line was retired to this new line before day.

Sambo and Congress.

That irrepressible negro, James H. Harris, of Raleigh, contests the seat of Hon. SION H. ROGERS in the next Congress. The only claim the fellow has is that he is "loyal" and black. The fact that he received a minority of votes seems to be a secondary consideration in these contests. Indeed, we do not think such insignificant facts are regarded at all. We do not see why these "loyal blacks" give themselves the trouble to go to the expense of being candidates before the public. Both could be saved by applying directly to Congress.

Senator Vance.

Ex-Governor VANCE, Senator elect from this State, is now in Washington asking for a removal of his political disabilities, with a view of his admission to his seat in the Senate. The reports of his chances are conflicting. Well informed newspaper correspondents differ in regard to the matter. While some say that there is not the slightest probability of the removal of his disabilities, and that there is much and strong feeling in opposition, still the generally accurate correspondent of the Baltimore *Star* says that a bill for the relief of Senator VANCE will probably pass at an early day, as several Republican Senators and quite a number of prominent Radical members of the South have said they would vote for it, including two or three from New England.

Reasons for a Convention.

ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

By the terms of the present Constitution all judicial officers from the Chief Justice down are elective by the popular vote.

The inevitable result of this feature is to render the judiciary partisan in its feelings and in its decisions. To our mind nothing can be more disastrous to liberty and to the rights of the citizen than this necessary consequence of the elective system. The effect of this innovation has already been felt to the injury of good government—to the detriment of public interest, and to the temporary overthrow of civil liberty. The iniquitous attempt of Governor Holden to inaugurate civil war, as a means to perpetuate warring Radical power in this State, was based on the partisan action of a partisan judge, who declined to hold his courts—falsely alleging as the reason for his refusal that his life would be jeopardized by going into certain counties, whereas it was well known that the Radical Sheriffs of those counties had never experienced any difficulty in serving process and making arrests, and that the people were entirely submissive to the law.

So, also, nothing can be more at variance with the high duties of a judicial officer than the conduct of our partisan Chief Justice, who officially suggested to the Governor to act on the tyrant's plea—"that the safety of the State is a law higher than the Constitution"—by which many innocent citizens were arrested with-

out warrant of law, were denied a hearing in court, but were incarcerated in foul dungeons and deprived of their liberty for many days, and the civil authority in these counties was entirely subverted.

There are only instances by way of illustration of the evil effects of electing a partisan judiciary. But the elective system entails another curse. At times of exciting elections, men who are entirely unfit for such offices, are elevated to exalted positions on the judiciary, simply on the score of party availability, because they are good party men!

Thus we have his Honor, Judge Jones—indecent in conduct, disreputable in association, and disqualified by drink; so, also, "Tourgee," the Cain marked, who is ickles at nothing to serve the base purposes of a vile party. So, also, his Honor of \$5,000 bond notoriety; and him, who mistakes brass for wisdom and petulant arrogance for legal ability.

Such a Judiciary is a curse to our people; but in addition we have able Justices who cannot read, administering our laws and determining our rights, then who practice at night what they duty requires them to punish by day, and better acquainted with the path to hog-fens than with the plain precepts of common justice. Farical—criminal result of an elective Judiciary!! Shall not such things be changed by a Convention? Shall not an attempt be made to restore our old system that during a hundred years preserved our Judiciary so pure, so spotless, that no imputation was ever cast upon it, and no charge ever brought of incompetency or of partisan bias against the Judges?

FINANCES.

But by far the most important reasons for having a Convention at this time is to be found in the following sections of the Constitution:

"The public debt, regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as irrevocable and never be questioned."—Sec. 6, Art. 1.

"The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation and by ADEQUATE TAXATION, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest of the public debt."—Sec. 4, Art. 5.

Each member of the Legislature shall take an oath "to support the Constitution and to faithfully discharge his duty as a member."—Sec. 26, Art. 2.

In these sections a plain duty is enjoined on our Representatives; they are forbidden to question one cent of the State debt, and are forced by their oath of office to provide by adequate taxation for the prompt payment of the interest upon it.

The majority of the last Legislature, to carry popular favor, to delude the people and keep their party in power, were recalcitrant to their oath of office. They did not provide for the payment of this interest. They did not do their sworn duty under their own Radical Constitution. We will not say that they were men of easy conscience, but only this, that for party purposes they failed to discharge a duty imperatively required by their oath. The present Legislature is composed of men of different stamp, who cannot fail to obey the terms of a Constitution they have sworn to support, and to discharge duties imperatively enjoined, even should their action work great hardship upon themselves and upon the rest of the people.

But they are unwilling to do this duty. They therefore earnestly appeal to the people to change the Constitution in this particular, that it may not be their sworn duty to levy oppressive and destructive taxes to pay, at this time, the interest on the public debt.

Now let us see what this interest is that must be "promptly paid by adequate taxation?"

According to the Treasurer's report, the interest due on September 30, 1870, was \$3,184,596 75; the interest for the current year, in round numbers, is \$1,850,000 00; interest to be paid by taxation this year, \$5,034,596 75.

The people are oppressed; the State well-nigh bankrupted, and a large portion of each county in the State has been sold by Sheriffs to raise the taxes for the current year—not one cent of which can be appropriated to the payment of this interest—all of it being needed for the ordinary expenses of the government. Therefore, in addition to our present State tax, our educational tax, our county tax, our special tax and our township tax, we will have another tax—greater, more oppressive, more destructive than all of these combined—the interest tax for over \$5,000,000 00!!

Can our industry stand this? Will it not prostrate us beyond human power to recuperate? Who can pay it? How many homesteads will be sold under it? How many persons now struggling manfully to provide a decent maintenance for their families will be rendered homeless and homeless if this destructive tax be levied?

How many farmers, how many artisans, how many merchants, can provide the means of paying their share of this intolerable public burden, and thus save their homestead from going under the Sheriff's hammer?

But why levy it? Why create all this evil and misery in the land that this new levy is sure to produce? Why impose a tax that must necessarily destroy the wholesome provisions of the homestead act and bankrupt our impoverished citizens? The present Constitution imperatively requires it! Honest men in the Legislature, having regard for their oath, must discharge the plain duty the Constitution imposes. What, then, is to be done? How can we avoid its payment? How can we save their homesteads to those who can not pay it? The answer is easy; the solution plain. Let a Convention alter the Constitution so as to permit the interest on the State debt to be funded! The Legislature appeals to the people to alter the Constitution in this particular—to relieve them of this very burden—to relieve them of the horrible responsibility of levying this onerous and destructive tax.

They ask for a Convention as the only remedy for the evil.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

BY POPINACK.

From a child we have always found the tedium of railway travel in a great measure dissipated by the absorbing interest arising to us from the study of the physical and moral characteristics of the country, and inferring their circumstances and history therefrom. We remember very well one of the first romances we ever conceived was evoked from such observations. The subjects were two beautiful women, one a blonde, rivaling Miss Evans' picture of that "modern Nisaria," Irene Huntingdon—

Perfectly beautiful, let it be granted her; Where is the fault? Faultily fancied, I'll reply regular, Scarcely real.

Her childish fancy invested with the sceptre of a heartless queen of hearts; the other, with soft, melting dark eyes and full red lips, was a young wife, fond and true, and pining over the excesses of a wild, unprincipled husband. He approaches her occasionally, his breath hot with the fumes of whiskey and his gait correspondingly unsteady. They were about the same age, but one had married in her teens; the other had triumphed over impulse and reached twenty-five, mistress of the art of winning. So, mindful of the old-time beguilement, when we, in our recent journeys westward, tired of the monotony of our car window glimpses, turned to our neighbor travelers for amusement. Near us was a venerable, hoary-headed man, whose dignified demeanor stamped the title of "Judge," by which we heard him addressed, as no misnomer. Two fair-haired sisters sat in front of us, living illustrations of Madame Demore's fashions; richly trimmed skirts, jaunty basques, immense bouffants of golden curls, and hats as big as birds' nests. There is a pleasant-faced woman with a pretty baby, that crows over the "lady-finger" apple we place in the tiny glass. A young man saunters carelessly through the car; out of the corner of his eye he sees everything, casual as his glance appears. She drops into a seat in front of a green looking youth, whose veridicality is quite palpably written in the vacant eyes and meaningless smile. The former, whose face now shows cruel lines, and the oblique glance a certain gleam of greed, shake, at his overcoat, folds it in front of him, draws out a pack of cards and throws them as if in idle play. Directly another gentleman of the ring lounges up and takes a hand; then another; after a game of two "green-horns" is invited to join. Poor boy, we mutter, you are gone up, certain; lost, unless we warn you; but no—look! He has actually refused, and continues to refuse absolutely, even when bullied by the gambler. How has he escaped the snare? What has he done? We fancy a poor Christian mother at home, ignorant, unacquainted, little versed in the ways of the world, perchance, but Bible taught, wise in the love that is opposed to gambling, drunkenness and all uncleanness. There's where he got a horror of the greasy pack of cards!

"These men are regular blacklegs," remarks an acquaintance to us. "In an English coach they would be arrested immediately. It is surprising that they are allowed to carry on their infamous practices so openly. What a difference there is in the management of public affairs under a government with a sovereign's head. Continue our friend (who calls himself a subject of Victoria Regina), in England railroads are ten times more substantially built than in America, and the oversight kept upon them is perfect. The consequence is accidents are rare. The rate of speed is much greater, the stopping places fewer, and instead of a great big clumsy engine, there is a small, compact locomotive of immense propelling power. Another advantage is the door and platform at the end of every seat, which enables the human freight to disperse without confusion. In a republic what is everybody's business is nobody's business; and so happens that hinges and wheels get rusty, machinery awry, and things generally out of fix.

Northern Georgia produces corn, sorghum and good stock. It is not much of a cotton growing region. Among the spurs of the Blue Ridge mining is carried on to a considerable extent, iron and coal abounding. All along the railroad we saw quantities of the former awaiting transportation, and numerous evidences of wealth in the comfortable residences with their tasteful surroundings.

Tennessee is a great hog-country, the men are proverbially moon-faced, broad shouldered "good fellows," who drink their gall of buttermilk and to eat their shoulder of mutton at a sitting.

On the evening of our approach to Chattanooga, the sky was overcast with thin, hard-looking clouds and a good wind, too cool for comfort, blew down from the mountain top. As we had wished much to make this trip in the winter, the rain, snow and golden haze and amid the glories of the golden and crimson hues of the most poetic season, when nature in her time of matronage is at her loveliest, but instead, the shadow of the Great Rock looks on Chattanooga frowned gloomily, and through the dreary, meaningless light of a chilly November evening, in the sobbing wind we seemed to hear only the requiem of departed hopes.

Scattered about the base of Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga made us think of anti-bills round a Sphinx-foot, so insignificant the work of man compared with God's work. It is a rambling array of white washed, low-built houses, apparently strong, but quite innocent of design. At Lookout Mountain Bragg was flanked out of one of the strongest positions a General ever had. Chattanooga is said to be doing quite a large manufacturing business. There was a crowd of emigrants at the depot, some bound for Mississippi, more for Arkansas. About 8 o'clock the train on the Memphis and Charleston road got up steam and started on a through trip. Of the half a dozen coaches, three took a different track at Stephenson and the Nashville line, the other three, the Memphis line broke through a drizzle, giving us glimpses of a rolling country, and what struck us as peculiar, the fields of corn had not been stripped of fodder, and in pulling the corn part of the shock had been left on the stalk. We concluded provisions must be more plentiful than in our State, or at least, that where not only the "nubbins" and "tops" were hoarded but the pea vines saved. Cotton is generally a larger weed than in the Carolinas and is said to be immensely better—quite independently too of guano or any other foreign fertilizer, the ruins of an old lay in the break up of many a Southern farmer. The great trouble with the Western farmer is labor. He can generally make a crop easier than he can gather it, notwithstanding wages are much higher here than in the old States; but the negroes find it difficult to live without much exertion and only work when want pinches them. It is almost impossible to get cotton picked

after cold weather sets in. We hear that planters in the Mississippi bottoms are giving one half for the other to cotton pickers, and yet the cotton is wasting and rotting in the fields.

We reached Memphis on the Mississippi at 12 o'clock, the third day of our travel and reserve impressions of this young giant of the West for our next letter. December 30th, 1870.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Depression in Cotton.

The reduction in the price of cotton is a considerable drawback to the advantages of an increased supply. There has been, however, a remarkable falling off recently in the receipts, owing to unfavorable weather for picking at the South. Cotton is now worth only about \$60 per bale; last year it brought \$110 to \$120 per bale. A considerable portion of the year, so that, our receipts for the current year, are a quarter of a million bales in excess of last year, at a reduction of from 9 to 10 cents per pound, the South will not realize by \$30,000,000 as much money. This must make a great difference in the financial strength of the cotton-planter, whereas, as they agree in the opinion that the present price does not cover the cost of production. This state of affairs must necessarily restrict the far Southern trade considerably, as planters will be forced to restrict their purchases to bare necessities. There can be little doubt that the production of cotton this year will be largely in excess of the world's demand, as we can see no evidence that Great Britain will take as much as she did last year, and we are almost certain to lose one-half of the export to the continent. Mr. Wells, who has given the most careful attention to the subject, and who has the most reliable sources of information, says: "Coming down to particulars, we find that the effect of the war upon cotton and cotton manufacture has been to almost entirely stop the British export to two of the chief European markets of yarn and goods, the total annual export to Great Britain for the last few years has been over thirty millions pounds of yarn and 105,000,000 yards of cloth. The exportation of raw cotton also to the continent of Europe from Liverpool and the American ports has greatly diminished, and in place of it a reverse movement has to some extent taken place, 180,000 bales of cotton in store at Havre, France, for the use of French manufacturers, having been mainly reshipped to Liverpool. The diminished consumption of raw cotton on the continent for the year, in consequence of the war, is estimated at from 200,000 to 500,000 bales. Under such circumstances, with an increase of product in the United States and an average crop in India, the price of raw cotton has since mid-summer steadily tended downward, occasionally to the producers in the United States a loss which is likely to far more than offset any realized or prospective gains to the country from any increased demand for breadstuffs and provisions.

Washington Correspondent N. Y. Herald.

Radical Projects for Additional Reconstruction.

The leading members of the Republican party have for some time past manifested considerable anxiety as to the part the Southern States will play in the next Presidential election. It is generally conceded that in the present condition of affairs there the Democrats are certain to carry every State south of the ancient Mason and Dixon's line, except, perhaps, South Carolina. This is a disappointment to those who have been engaged in reconstructing the Southern States in the interest of the Republican party, and the question now is how to bring them back and keep them under the Republican banner. Just before the holiday recess Senator Morton introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information concerning the recent disturbances in North Carolina and other States, where it is alleged the laws of the United States have been defied and resisted. This resolution was so worded as to allow the answer to embrace all the Southern States. It is understood that some time this week the answer to the resolution will be sent to the Senate. This is the special message on the condition of the Southern States which has been sent the President would send to Congress. This answer from the Executive will show that the Southern people are far from being in a condition to deserve or appreciate amnesty. It will further show that a feeling of opposition to the Government exists which has not been equalled since the close of the rebellion. This information will probably be made to serve two purposes—first, to silence those who are demanding general amnesty, and second, to afford an excuse for something like a fresh reconstruction of the Southern States. The President's reply will likely be referred to a special committee, which will be instructed to investigate the facts and report what legislation is necessary to secure the enforcement of the laws and the maintenance of life and property. In the meantime several prominent Republicans from the South are here and others are expected to co-operate with the reconstructionists in Congress.

Trade in 1871.

The New York Tribune has been summing up the gains of the last year, and gives as a result that "we are increasing in wealth and productive capacity at a rate unparalleled by any other country, whether of the Old or New World."

It finds that our population increased at least one million during 1870, but one-fourth of this increase is the result of immigration, leaving the remaining three-fourths to be accounted for by the excess of births over deaths.

Agriculture was very productive, and its gains over 1869 in value were very considerable. The gold and silver returns of the mines were over six millions, and in the same period numerous new mines were opened, but they will not in many instances show notable results until this present year.

A source of general congratulation is the approach of our national currency to gold value; while in 1869 it was 20 per cent below, it is now scarcely above 10 per cent, and there is no reason why during 1871 it should reach the standard of gold. A renewal of the efforts of the year just closed was the construction of over 10,000 miles of railroad in the United States, at a cost of not less than \$300,000,000. Our cities have also increased the number of their buildings 100,000, and it is not unfair to suppose the country outside of the cities has increased its buildings in proportion.

In June, 1869, the reported balance of trade against us was \$75,000, while in June, 1870, it was only a little over \$25,000,000.

Revenue Statistics.

The Internal Revenue Bureau furnishes the following interesting statistics: There are registered in the country 696 grain distilleries, having a capacity for using 195,238 bushels of grain per day, yielding 670,984 gallons of spirits. There are 12 molasses distilleries, with a consumptive capacity of 25,345 gallons of molasses daily, yielding 23,023 gallons of spirits. The quantity of foreign and domestic spirits in bond November 15th, 1870, was 9,018,024 gallons, and the quantity out of bond, as per reports of assessors on the same day, was 36,584,539 gallons—making a total quantity of distilled spirits in the United States November 15th, 1870, 45,602,563 gallons.

Few Renting at Plymouth Church.

The annual renting of pews at auction in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, took place last evening, and the bidding was quite spirited. There was a large attendance present, and there was a quite a little strife to secure the choice seats, but the most favorable terms, but the auctioneer seldom brought down the hammer while there was any chance of getting another bid on a seat. All the seats were disposed of except the chairs, and the church will be opened to-day in order to give those who may desire them an opportunity to purchase. On Saturday night the church will be opened to give members who will not require an entire pew an opportunity to dispose of as many sittings as they can spare.

The following are among the prices paid for some of the choice seats: H. C. Bowen, \$460; H. B. Chaffin, \$300; Joseph Howard, Jr., \$315; John P. Howard, \$310; Mr. Sage, \$360; M. S. Beach, \$325; Stephen E. White, \$325; R. C. White, \$300; Jas. Freeland, \$300; J. P. Carroll, \$310; A. Storm, \$300; G. Swift, \$310; H. C. Bowen, \$305.—N. Y. Times.

Wealth of England.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle writing under date of December 10th, says that money is so abundant in that city that a reduction of the Bank rate of discount to two per cent is talked of in the quarters. It is astonishing that, with the vast absorption of English capital in the few years by loans, joint stock companies and numerous other heavy outlays, there should be such a plethora of money still in banking and commercial circles as to bring down the rate of interest to a figure. New York interest ranges from five to six per cent, in the daily open market, whilst in London, it can be had readily in any amounts, at less than three. Surely, with such immense and continual accumulations of wealth, the trade of England, both foreign and domestic, must be on a flourishing scale.

TROUBLES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

An Ex-Confederate Soldier Brutally Murdered. The Town of Union Filled with Excitement, Etc.

We learn from the Columbia Phoenix, that on Saturday night last, the 31st ult., while Mr. Mat. Stevens, a peaceable man, who lost an arm in the Confederate service, was on his way to Union with a load of goods in his wagon, among other things a barrel of whisky, he was halted by a party of militia, numbering about twenty-five, under command of Captain Walker, and a demand made upon him for whisky. Stevens gave them a bottle-full, which was immediately consumed, and he was ordered to give them more. This he declined stating that the liquor belonged to the first party. They then threatened to take it, when Stevens told them it would be at their peril. The answer was a volley of bullets, which killed him instantly. A white man, named Robertson, was in company with Stevens, but succeeded in making his escape.

On Sunday the body of the poor drayman was found about two hundred yards from the road, and underneath the body were two breech-loading cartridges—the same as used by the Governor's militia. Warrants were issued and fifteen colored men were arrested immediately after the killing. They then threatened to take it, when Stevens told them it would be at their peril. The answer was a volley of bullets, which killed him instantly. A white man, named Robertson, was in company with Stevens, but succeeded in making his escape.

While in jail, one of the militia made a full confession and statement of the case—charging Captain Walker and his militia with the whole affair. Walker attempted to escape, but was overtaken by a party of militia miles from Union, as he was getting on a railroad train. He refused to give himself up at first, but when told that there was a warrant for his arrest and he must go back, he gave in.

There is intense excitement in Union, and on Monday night, as we learn, the town was fired in four places, but no damage was done.

A prominent colored man, named Bates, who is now in Columbia—with the intention, "he declares," of laying the whole matter before the Governor—also charges Walker with the crime, and declares also that he knows who fired the first shot. If the arms are to be used for murdering nonoffending whites, the sooner the militia are deprived of them the better.

Desperate Fight with Burglars—A Robber Mortally Wounded by Accomplishes.

In Brooklyn, New York, on Sunday morning at 1 o'clock, burglars were discovered in the coffee mills of Arbutuck & Bros., at Nos. 19 and 20 Water street, by Angus McCullough, the private watchman. He quietly left the house and gave information to the police. In a few minutes some officers arrived, and the first thing the burglars were six in number, two of whom went in search of further aid, leaving officer McC

